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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LOUIE GIANNINI,  
Petitioner,

v.

SAN BERNARDINO SUPERIOR  
COURT,  
Respondent.

Case No. 5:23-cv-01304-JVS-KES

ORDER DISMISSING HABEAS  
PETITION AS SUCCESSIVE

**I.**

**BACKGROUND**

Louie Giannini (“Petitioner”) has filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus. (“Petition” at Dkt. 1.) Although he does not explicitly state what convictions or sentences he is challenging, he discusses criminal court proceedings from 1996. (See, e.g., id. at 5.) He therefore appears to be challenging the 1997 convictions and sentence imposed in San Bernardino County Superior Court case no. FSB07496.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Court takes judicial notice of the records of the San Bernardino County Superior Court, which are available online at: <https://www.sb->

1 He argues that those convictions are illegal and unconstitutional because the  
 2 trial court violated his Sixth Amendment right to counsel by: (1) “forcing” him to  
 3 proceed pro se after a Faretta<sup>2</sup> hearing and without holding a competency hearing  
 4 (Pet. at 5-6, 13-14), and (2) “forcing” appointed counsel to do the closing argument  
 5 for Petitioner and represent him at the sentencing hearing, despite a “year-long  
 6 conflict of interest” with Petitioner (id. at 20-21, 28-29). He also alleges that  
 7 appointed counsel performed ineffectively. (Id. at 34-35.)

## 8 II.

### 9 DISCUSSION

10 Petitioner has already filed at least three federal habeas petitions under 28  
 11 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging these convictions, some of which raised similar or  
 12 identical claims. Giannini v. Thompson, 2:09-cv-06357-JVS-VBK (C.D. Cal. Feb.  
 13 24, 2010) (dismissing petition as successive); Giannini v. Hartley, No. 5:09-cv-  
 14 02253-JVS-VBK (C.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2009) (dismissing petition as successive);  
 15 Giannini v. Terhune, No. 2:01-cv-00647-DT-VBK (C.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 2002)  
 16 (dismissing petition with prejudice).

17 Although the Petition states that it is brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (see,  
 18 e.g., Pet. at 3, 6), it is properly considered under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 because  
 19 Petitioner is in custody under a state court criminal judgment and is challenging  
 20 that judgment. See Phillips v. Davey, 659 F. App’x 933, 934 (9th Cir. 2016)  
 21 (finding “the district court correctly construed [the] petition under § 2241 as one

22 court.org/divisions/civil-general-information/court-case-information-and-  
 23 document-sales, as well as the records of prior federal cases. See Fed. R. Evid.  
 24 201(b)(2); United States v. Wilson, 631 F.2d 118, 119 (9th Cir. 1980) (“[A] court  
 25 may take judicial notice of its own records in other cases, as well as the records of  
 an inferior court in other cases.”).

26 <sup>2</sup> Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975) (holding that a defendant in a  
 27 state criminal trial has a constitutional right to proceed without counsel when he  
 28 voluntarily and intelligently elects to do so).

1 under § 2254 since [the petitioner] is ‘in custody pursuant to the judgment of a  
2 State court’’).

3 Generally, a petitioner may file only one § 2254 petition challenging a state  
4 court judgment. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). “Second or successive” petitions are  
5 barred unless the petitioner successfully “moves in the appropriate court of appeals  
6 for an order authorizing the district court to consider” the second or successive  
7 petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). The court of appeals may grant such  
8 authorization if:

9 (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of  
10 constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by  
11 the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

12 (B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been  
13 discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and  
14 (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the  
15 evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and  
16 convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable  
17 factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying  
18 offense.

19 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2).

20 In the present case, Petitioner has filed multiple § 2254 petitions challenging  
21 the same 1997 judgment from the San Bernardino Superior Court, and he does not  
22 state that he has obtained authorization from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to  
23 file a new § 2254 petition. Without such authorization, this Court lacks jurisdiction  
24 over the Petition. Cooper v. Calderon, 274 F.3d 1270, 1274 (9th Cir. 2001), cert.  
25 denied, 538 U.S. 984 (2003).

26 “If an unauthorized second or successive section 2254 petition ... is  
27 submitted to the district court, the district court may, in the interests of justice, refer  
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1 it to the Court of Appeals.” Ninth Circuit Local Rule 22-3(a).<sup>3</sup> Here, however, a  
2 referral to the Ninth Circuit is not in the interests of justice. Petitioner does not  
3 acknowledge that this is a successive petition or make any attempt to explain why  
4 his claims meet the test for authorizing successive petitions under 28 U.S.C.  
5 § 2244(b)(2). If he wishes to seek Ninth Circuit authorization, he would need to  
6 file a new motion in the Ninth Circuit that addresses those issues.

7 **III.**

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Petition (Dkt. 1) and this action are  
10 DISMISSED without prejudice for lack of jurisdiction, and Judgment shall be  
11 entered accordingly.

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13  
14 DATED: July 24, 2023

  
JAMES V. SELNA  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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17 Presented by:

18   
19 KAREN E. SCOTT  
20 United States Magistrate Judge  
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27 <sup>3</sup> The Ninth Circuit Local Rules are available online at:  
28 <https://cdn.ca9.uscourts.gov/datastore/uploads/rules/frap.pdf>.